

THE PRO-SLAVERY WAR.

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Fort In Flames.

ITS GUNS SILENCED.

Surrender of the Fort and Garrison.

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AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

THE IMPRESSION IN WASHINGTON.

The intelligence from Charleston has produced a profound impression here, and although the statements by telegraph are one-sided, from the wires being in possession of the Secessionists, still enough is certainly known to cause unusual excitement in all circles. The Government is cut off from all independent means of communication, and has to rely upon outside sources. It would be unjust to pronounce any positive opinion upon the events of the last few days, without fuller and more satisfactory information. But it seems almost incredible that a conflict, like that described, could have occurred without inflicting some serious injury, which the general accounts agree in denying.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S CONDUCT APPROVED.

No blame is imputed to Major Anderson by the Administration, and no whisper affecting his fidelity and loyalty is tolerated. He acted upon a necessity contemplated by his orders, which was to yield the Fort in case he should be encompassed by an overwhelming force, or reduced to an extremity by the want of provisions. According to information which reached here recently, his supplies were expected to be exhausted last Tuesday, and hence the extraordinary efforts which were made here to recruit his beleaguered garrison. Major Anderson himself endeavored to get rid of the laborers who had been employed in the Fort, for the purpose of restricting the consumption to his actual military command, but the State authorities refused to permit their departure, and these additional mouths were thus imposed upon his limited stock of provisions.

In view of the threatened contingency, an attempt was made to communicate with him on the 4th inst., conveying discretion to abandon the Fort, if, in his judgment, it could not be held until supplies could be forwarded. But that and other dispatches were intercepted, which put the Secessionists in full possession of the exact circumstances of his condition, and enabled Gen. Beauregard to time his operations, as they were subsequently developed. Then the order cutting off his purchases in the Charleston market was made. The dispatch which Lieut. Talbot took down repeated this discretion, but also announced to him that a vessel with supplies, supported by several ships of war, would be sent to his relief. That dispatch could not be delivered, and its general character was anticipated by the instructions of the Government, which had been feloniously appropriated before. It will thus be seen, that the Revolutionists were fully informed, not only of the state of the garrison, but of the policy of the Government in every essential particular. With their immense force, and numerous batteries, and considering that the storm had dispersed the fleet which had been sent to Major Anderson's relief, or, at least prevented their co-operation, the result is not surprising.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

South Carolina has thus formally and willfully inaugurated war, and upon no other pretext than that the President desired to save Major Anderson's command from starvation. Under these circumstances an active and vigorous policy has become necessary. The Attorney-General has decided, and the Administration concurs with him in opinion, that the act of 1792 gives full power to the President to call out volunteers for this emergency, and a proclamation summoning 75,000 will be issued immediately, distributed to the loyal States. The impression prevails in many quarters that this force should be much larger, in order to exhibit the physical power which the occasion demanded. The President was indisposed to do more than his sense of duty regarded as sufficient, or to involve any unnecessary cost.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

It is probable that the naval expedition which

started for Charleston will return to New-York, unless means be promptly taken to intercept it with orders to proceed to Fort Pickens. That purpose is now entertained, and may be acted upon, unless the orders cover sufficient discretionary authority to the officers commanding the fleet to exercise their own judgment upon such a state of facts as has occurred, and which must have been foreseen as among the reasonable contingencies.

REINFORCEMENT OF PICKENS.

Reliable intelligence has been received here, giving assurance of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, according to the orders stated in THE TRIBUNE three weeks ago, and which have been repeatedly denied by ignorant newsmongers. That fort is now in condition, if properly supported by the ships of war, to make a successful defense, even against the large army which invests it, and which will doubtless be enticed by the news from Sumter. The social terms which have recently existed between some of the officers of both forces have excited much remark and some apprehension that, in case of collision, there might be defection. Events there will be watched with increased interest from this fact. It is time that notice was served on the besieging army that no further works would be permitted bearing upon Fort Pickens. Major Anderson was hemmed in with a circle of destruction, without being able to raise a finger.

LEADING DEMOCRATS FOR DECISIVE MEASURES.

Judge Douglas and other leading Democrats, who have heretofore favored a peace policy, now openly advocate the most decisive measures, and avow their readiness to sustain the Government heartily and energetically. Other opponents have come forward in the same patriotic spirit, and the feeling is spreading. The traitors at the North, who have been afflicting and cooperating with the conspirators South, ought to be marked as public enemies. They are responsible for the belief, which is largely entertained in the South, that at the first clash of arms the Northern Democracy would enter the field against the Administration. They are responsible, also, for having aided this treasonable rebellion in other ways.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Although Sam Houston applied here a month ago for assistance to sustain his legal authority as Governor of Texas, he has recently written advising against sending troops there. This change of front needs explanation, but in the mean time the policy here cannot be altered to suit caprices.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

THE PLAN FOR RELIEVING FORT SUMTER. The plan for provisioning Fort Sumter was based upon the fact of unusual high tide in Charleston harbor on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, which would enable steam-tugs to float over the shoals, out of reach of the rebel batteries on Morris Island. The storm delayed the vessels, and when they arrived it was too late. The war ships were simply to be outside and protect the transports from the rebel vessels that might be sent to stop their passage over the shoals.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

The attack and capture of the fort will be followed by the most vigorous measures on the part of the Government. An extra session of Congress will be called at once; a proclamation issued for 75,000 volunteers; the rebel States will be officially declared in a state of rebellion, and commerce with foreign countries prohibited. The mails will also probably be withdrawn.

THE EFFECT IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Botts thinks these events will not hurt the Union cause in Virginia. There is to be a new baptism of the Republic, and the water may be reddened, but we shall have a country and a Government in the end.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

THE PATRIOTISM OF MAJOR ANDERSON. Some have questioned the patriotism of Major Anderson for surrendering so soon. But the Administration has the most undoubting confidence in his fidelity and courage, and that he held out as long as possible. He was utterly out of provisions, except a little salt pork, and is believed to have surrendered from sheer exhaustion. Passengers who left Charleston late on Friday night, say Major Anderson's fire all through the day averaged four and five guns a minute. His columbards shook houses to their foundations six miles away.

Senator Chesnut spent several hours on Thursday night, trying to persuade Major Anderson to surrender or evacuate. The passengers believe the Confederates had several killed and wounded.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

In view of the forthcoming call for troops by the President, the tone of feeling in this city is admirable. Secession blundered last night, but covers to-night.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The capital continues in a frantic state of excitement. Business is half suspended. Groups of individuals, discussing the bombardment of Fort Sumter, are gathered at the corners; the telegraph offices, the White House, and the War and Navy Departments are besieged by crowds of eager inquirers. The hotel lobbies and parlors were jammed with humanity all the morning.

The Republicans are wild with indignation, and curse the rebels and cheer Major Anderson most lustily. The President and Cabinet have been in session nearly all the morning. A large number of prominent men of all parties repaired to the White House at an early hour to tender their services to the President, but none were admitted except the Virginia Committee of Inquiry, who had a conference with him from eight to nine o'clock.

An intense bustle prevailed at the War Department during the forenoon. Four hundred Federal troops arrived from New-York by special train early this morning. About 1,800 regulars and volunteers are now here under arms.

The President is calm and composed. The first question he asked a Western Senator last night was, "Will you support me with military power?" He will doubtless issue a call for aid to the several Governors of the Republican States in the course of to-day.

A special session of Congress is not likely to be convened. The voice of the North has been heard through telegraphic dispatches from every Free State, assuring the President of the enthusiastic support of the Government with men and money.

It is evident that the Union sentiment has been greatly strengthened here since the revolutionists have assumed the responsibility of inaugurating civil war. Capt. Wm. B. St. Johns, of the Third Infantry, having declined the command of his company, when ordered in a particular service, the President directs that he be sent to be an officer of the army from Wednesday.

First Lieut. Abner Smead of the 1st Artillery, having, when his company was ordered for duty under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation in order to escape from that duty, the President directs that he be sent to be an officer of the army.

The regular troops now here have been ordered, and

have proceeded, to the outskirts of the city, to watch every avenue thereto, while the volunteers recently mustered guard the armories and public buildings.

Up to eleven o'clock p. m. the President had no reliable or official information of what has occurred at Charleston, except through private dispatches to individuals who have communicated with him. He expects Maj. Anderson to evacuate or surrender the fort, if he finds the supply ships cannot reach him. This will be a military necessity, and will only be in accordance with Maj. Anderson's instructions, if they reached him.

The report that he has surrendered, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard, has been communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, "The supply vessels could not reach him, and he did right." When he was told that the report was that nobody was injured in Fort Sumter, he seemed very much gratified, and remarked that he regretted that Maj. Anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

The next act in the play will represent a scene at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola Harbor, and not far hence. The feeling here is very intense, especially among the Northern and Western people, a large number of whom are in the city.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1861.

Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies.

Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, the highest officers of the Government. Though these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters, and hence the precautionary movements. At all events they are considered necessary, no one knowing what turn events may take during the prevalent excitement. Roads and avenues leading to Washington are closely watched. Arrangements have been made to promptly concentrate the military forces at any threatened point.

There is the greatest anxiety everywhere to hear further news from the South. Groups discuss the war news and its future effects on the country.

Information from what are considered reliable sources was received last night to the effect that the Secessionists of Delaware, whose headquarters are reported to be in Virginia, were about to make a sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, for which they were preparing last month. Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of the plot.

Five officers of the Navy yesterday tendered to the Navy Department their resignation, which were refused. Their names will probably be stricken from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of several officers of the Army under similar circumstances.

The Virginia Commissioners returned to Richmond to-day. They were cautious in expressing their opinions relative to the President's reply.

The National Volunteers last night passed a resolution severely denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It is said these volunteers are several hundred strong.

The military guard at the General Public Department was largely increased last night.

Three cavalry companies from Texas and Sherman's Light Battery of Artillery are expected here to-morrow. Additional volunteer companies will be mustered in to-morrow.

The President will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling forth the militia to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress combinations in the Seceded States, and cause the laws to be duly executed. The first service will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union.

The proclamation also convenes Congress on the Fourth of July. The War Department has been busy to-day in the preparation of the details to be communicated to the State authorities.

An additional number of Federal troops arrived to-day by special train.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on reassembling, at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that an act of declaration, a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States, and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in time of peace.

Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country was in danger and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, April 14, 1861.

There has been a conference of the State Officers and leading members of the Legislature here to-day, at which a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow to place 25,000 or 30,000 volunteers at the disposal of the President, and to levy a two-mill tax to defray the expense thereof, which will produce about \$2,500,000.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 13—11 p. m.

A heavy rain caused a suspension of hostilities between 7 and 11 o'clock, except an occasional gun. Major Anderson is busy repairing damages. He received twenty-nine full shots from Stevens's battery alone, making the bricks fly from the walls in all directions.

It is estimated that from twelve to eighteen hundred balls and shells were fired during the day. Over one hundred shells took effect inside the fort.

Orders have been issued to send Major Anderson a bomb from all the batteries every twenty minutes during the night, to keep him wide awake, making about two a minute.

Major Anderson fired only two barbettes guns. Two more were dismounted. His shots at Fort Moultrie were generally bad, most of the balls going over. The same was the case with the Floating Battery, to which he was particularly in his attentions. A ball penetrated the Moultrie House, where a party of gentlemen were sitting in the parlor, watching the fight. It entered the second story and traveled into the kitchen. The gentlemen scattered miserably.

The first shot was fired from Fort Johnson, on Morris Island, by Captain James, and the second by Lieut. E. H. Gibbs. This was not answered until three o'clock this afternoon.

The first shot from Stevens's battery was fired by the venerable Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. That ball will do more for the cause of Secession in the Old Dominion than volume of stump speeches.

It is a most remarkable fact that, after fifteen hours heavy cannonading, not one person has been placed hors de combat.

There are no tidings from Fort Sumter. The schooner Tellico, Capt. S. F. Coste, received four shots, but no damage.

Three United States vessels are certainly outside. They were signalled by Major Anderson lowering and raising his flag.

The attempt will probably be made to reinforce him

during the night. The mortar batteries are now blazing away. The scene is magnificent.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—10 a. m. Fort Sumter is on fire. It broke out in the officers' quarters about two hours ago. Major Anderson has slashed his fire, but not ceased fighting. Most of his men are probably at work upon the flames.

The day is oppressively warm. I have just learned, from an authoritative source, that no demand for the surrender was made upon Major Anderson, but simply a demand for evacuation. The distinction is marked in a political sense as important.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—10:30 a. m. At intervals of twenty minutes the firing was kept up all night on Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumter at 6 o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damages and protecting the barbettes guns on the top of the fort. He began to return fire at 7 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' Point does it great damage.

At 9 o'clock this morning a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter.

The Federal flag is at half mast, signaling distress. The shells from Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island fall into Major Anderson's stronghold thick and fast, and they can be seen in their course from the Charleston Battery.

Three vessels, one of them a large sized steamer, are over the bar, and seem to be preparing to participate in the conflict.

The fire of Morris Island and Fort Moultrie is divided between Fort Sumter and the ships-of-war. The ships have not, as yet, opened fire.

LATER. An explosion has occurred at Fort Sumter, a dense volume of smoke ascending. Maj. Anderson ceased to fire for about an hour. His flag is still up. It is thought the officers' quarters in Fort Sumter are on fire.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—12 m. The ships in the offing appear to be quietly at anchor. They have not fired a gun yet.

The entire roof of the barracks at Fort Sumter is in a vast sheet of flame.

Shells from Cummings' Point and Fort Moultrie are bursting in and over Fort Sumter in quick succession. The Federal flag still waves.

Maj. Anderson is only occupied in putting out fire. Every shot on Fort Sumter now seems to tell heavily. The people are anxiously looking for Maj. Anderson to strike his flag.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—3 p. m. Two of Major Anderson's magazines have exploded. Only occasional shots are fired at him from Fort Moultrie.

The Morris Island Battery is doing heavy work. It is thought that only the smaller magazines have exploded.

The greatest excitement prevails. The wharves, steeples, and every available place are packed with people.

The United States ships are in the offing, but have not aided Major Anderson. It is too late now to come over the bar, as the tide is ebbing.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Evening. Maj. Anderson has surrendered, after hard fighting, commencing at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and continuing until 5 minutes to 1 o'clock to-day.

The American flag has given place to the Palmetto of South Carolina.

You have received my previous dispatches concerning the fire and the shooting away of the flagstaff. The latter event is due to Fort Moultrie, as well as the burning of the fort, which resulted from one of the hot shots fired in the morning.

During the conflagration, Gen. Beauregard sent a boat to Major Anderson, with offers of assistance, the bearers being Col. W. P. Miles, and Roger Pryor of Virginia, and Lee. But before it reached him a flag of truce had been raised. Another boat then put off, containing ex-Gov. Manning, Major D. R. Jones, and Col. Charles Allison, to arrange the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst. These were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major Anderson and his command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States he might elect. The terms were not, therefore, unconditional.

Major Anderson stated that he surrendered his sword to General Beauregard as the representative of the Confederate Government. General Beauregard said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Major Anderson made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets, proclaiming the news, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On the arrival of the officers from the fort, they were marched through the streets, followed by an immense crowd, hurrahing, shouting, and yelling with excitement.

Several fire companies were immediately sent down to Fort Sumter to put out the fire, and any amount of assistance was offered.

A regiment of 900 men has just arrived from the interior, and has been ordered to Morris Island, in view of an attack from the fleet, which may be attempted to-night.

Six vessels are reported off the bar, but the utmost indignation is expressed against them for not coming to the assistance of Major Anderson when he made signals of distress.

The soldiers on Morris Island jumped on the guns every shot they received from Fort Sumter while thus disabled, and gave three cheers for Major Anderson and three groans for the fleet.

Col. Lucas, of the Governor's staff, has just returned from Fort Sumter, and says Major Anderson told him he had pleasant recollections of Fort Moultrie than Fort Sumter. Only five men were wounded, one seriously.

The flames have destroyed everything. Both officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the contents to prevent suffocation.

The explosion heard in the city were from small piles of shell, which ignited from the heat.

The effect of the shot upon the fort was tremendous. The walls were battered in hundreds of places; but no breach was made.

Three fire companies from Charleston are now on their way to Sumter to quell the fire before it reaches the magazine.

Ex-Senator Chesnut, ex-Governor Manning and W. P. Miles have just landed and marched to Governor Pickens's residence, followed by a dense crowd, wild with joy.

It is reported that the Federal flag was shot away by the Palmetto Guards at Morris Island.

In all, two thousand shots have been fired. No Carolinians killed.

Major Anderson and his men, under guard, were conveyed to Morris Island.

The bells are ringing out a merry peal, and our people are engaged in every demonstration of joy.

It is estimated that there are nine thousand men under arms on the islands and in the neighborhood.

I have seen W. P. Miller, who has just returned from a visit to Fort Sumter. He assured me that no one was killed at Fort Sumter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumter.

Major Anderson has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. Beauregard.

Our people sympathize with Major Anderson, but abhor those who were in the steamers off our bar and in sight of our people, and did not even attempt to reinforce him.

A boat from one of the vessels outside the harbor communicated with Gen. Simons, in command of the forces on Morris Island, and made a request that one of the steamers be allowed to enter the port for the purpose of taking away Major Anderson and his com-

mand. An arrangement was agreed upon by the parties to stay all proceedings until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Major Anderson expresses himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large-number of exploded shells lying around attest their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The entrance to the fort is mined, and the officers were told to be careful, even after the surrender, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

Had the surrender not taken place, Fort Sumter would have been stormed to-night. The men are crazy for a fight.

The bells have been chiming all day, guns firing, ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Night.

Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Sumter, at half-past one o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end so soon.

After the flagstaff of Anderson was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to Gen. Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a port-hole and was met by Maj. Anderson. The commander of Fort Sumter said he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up, nevertheless.

Col. Wigfall replied that Maj. Anderson must hand down the American flag; that no parole would be granted. Surrender or fight was the word. Maj. Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only that of truce.

All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chesnut and ex-Gov. Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard.

Maj. Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shots rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and garrison of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned. This correspondent accompanied the officers of General Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer, and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

The visitors reported that Maj. Anderson surrendered because the quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcements. The fleet lay idly by during the 30 hours of the bombardment, and either could not or would not help him; besides, his men were prostrate from over exertion.

There were but five of them hurt—four